BEFORE THE

STATE OF GEORGIA

PUBLIC HEARING

Called before, Michelle Davis Certified Court Reporter, State of Georgia, Certificate Number 2572; taken at The Goodwill/Anderson Conference Center, on August 15, 2007 at approximately 10:00 A.M.

DISCLOSURE

STATE OF GEORGIA COUNTY OF BUTTS

PUBLIC HEARING

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Michelle Davis, CCR

APPEARANCES - HITT BOARD:

Patricia Massey Robert Bush Dr. James Buehler Denise Williams Dr. Winston Price

A T T A C H M E N T

Court Reporter's Disclosure Statement

NOTE:

- -- Denotes interruption or change in speech
- ... Denotes trailing off of speech, unfinished sentence
 (Inaudible) Denotes can't hear what was said

APPEARANCES:

Paula Edwards, Georgia Tech, Children Health Care Atlanta Heather Jones, Core Management Resources Group, Inc. Tom Wagoner, Core Management Resources Group, Inc. Susan Collins, Core Management Resources Group, Inc. Jennifer Laster, Taylor Regional Cindy Lenderman, Central Georgia Health Network Daniel Manning, Middle Flint Community Service Board Lisa Rudeseal, Pathways Community Service Board Pat Lewis, Cerner Corp Stacey Convers, Stuart Webster Rural Health Nancy Stanley, Meadows Regional Medical Center Mike Cottle, Sumter Regional Hospital Chris Wild, MedPlus, A Quest Diagnostics Co. Stephen Barry, Central Georgia Health Network Ajay Gehlot, Stuart Webster Rural Health Tim Penning, Athens Regional Medical Center, Satillia Community Services Janett Carter, Athens Regional Medical Center, Satillia Community Services Bill Wylie, Georgia Hospital Association and Georgia Health Information Exchange Dana Huffman, Memorial Health University Medical Center Janice Cleveland, Medical College of Georgia Health System Michael Heaphy, Pearl Net Mario Cesar, Pearl Net Jeannine Lowery, Georgia Watch Alexis Pezzulle, KPMG International Mike Sweeney, Healthcare Georgia Foundation Charlie Hehn, Reliable Health Care Kara Erlandsen, Nextgen Healthcare Kathleen Murphy, Cobb County Community Services Board Joan Hartley, Telfair Regional Hospital Michele Gibson, Telfair Regional Hospital Lance Villard, Lance Villard & Associates Gayle Ransom, Centers For Medicare and Medicaid Perry Sims, Department of Human Resources, Division of Mental Health Keith, Community Mental Health Center of Middle Georgia Ta-Tanisha Ingram, DeKalb County Board of Health Joyce Reid, Georgia Hospital Association Gary Nelson, Healthcare Georgia Foundation Susan Wilder, Crisp Regional Mary Fielder, Three Rivers Area Education Center Marcus Garner, Georgia Association for Primary Healthcare Timothy Roark, Georgia Association for Primary Healthcare

APPEARANCES:

Mary Jane Ethridge, Middle Flint Community Service Board Michael Edwards, Sprint/Nextel
Don Williams, Hutcheson Medical
Madison Mock, Medical Center of Central Georgia
Patty Massey, Memorial Hospital
Rebecca Drummond, Community Health Works
David Dobbs, Science Application International Corporation
Russ Wilson, Oconee Community Service Board
Rick Vickers, South Health District
George Israel, Georgia Chamber of Commerce
Gary Donderoo, Medical Electric Attachments

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1 MS. HINES: Good morning. Welcome to the 2 Health Information Exchange Pilot Program Applicants' 3 Conference. My name is Denise Williams Hines. 4 the project manager for the Health Information 5 Exchange Initiative with the Department of Community Health. A unique opportunity exists to improve the 6 7 quality of healthcare received by millions of 8 Americans and I am extremely pleased to see the 9 strong interest from our community with this grant

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opportunity.

- I would like to first start by taking a few minutes to recognize and ask our HITT Advisory Board members to please stand and introduce themselves.

 Our HITT Advisory Board has been instrumental in advising the department in creating this grant so we would like to take a few minutes to do introductions.
- DR. PRICE: Dr. Winston Price, Chair of the Advisory Board.
- MS. MASSEY: Patty Massey, I'm the CIO of
 Memorial Health in Savannah and on the Advisory

 Board.
- MR. BUSH: Robert Bush, chair of the Health
 Information Exchange Committee and on the Advisory
 Board.
- MR. BUEHLER: Good morning. I'm Jim Buehler.

- 1 I represent the Division of Public Health at the
- 2 Department of Human Resources and I'm on the
- 3 Advisory Board.
- 4 MR. ISRAEL: George Israel with the Georgia
- 5 Chamber of Commerce.
- 6 MS. RANSOM: I'm Gail Ransom with CMS. I'm on
- 7 the AD HOC Advisory Board.
- 8 MS. LOUVENIA: Good morning. I'm Louvenia
- 9 Rainge. I'm an AD HOC member on the Advisory Board.
- 10 MR. WHITE: I'm Dennis White. I'm an AD HOC
- 11 member on the Advisory Board with quality initiatives
- 12 and quality improvement organization.
- MS. HINES: Thank you. At this time we would
- 14 also like the members of the audience to introduce
- themselves for us. If you could just state your name
- and your organization. And if you have multiple
- 17 representatives from the same organization, one
- 18 representative will be fine.
- 19 (Audience introductions.)
- 20 MS. HINES: The young lady that's coming
- around is the Court Reporter. She's officially
- recording this session for us so we will have the
- opportunity to post the transcript on the DCH
- 24 website to make it available for the public. So
- 25 during any time the audience is speaking she will

- 1 come around to make sure that she can officially hear
- 2 the words that everyone is saying. So during our
- 3 question and answer session she will also come around
- 4 to speak -- to stand closer to the audience members
- 5 as well.
- 6 Okay. At this time I am pleased to introduce to
- 7 you Ms. Debbie Hall. Ms. Debbie Hall is our chief
- 8 operating officer at DCH. She is here to kick off
- 9 our applicants' conference by providing you with an
- 10 overview of the department and health information
- 11 technology and transparency initiatives. Please
- 12 welcome Ms. Debbie Hall.
- 13 (Audience applauding.)
- MS. HALL: Thank you, Denise. And I want to
- 15 personally thank each of you for talking very slowly
- during your introductions. I had an unexpected
- meeting this morning at 8:00 o'clock at the Capitol
- 18 and I immediately dashed out after that meeting,
- trying not to look too noticeable and made it here in
- 20 exactly one hour and 12 minutes. So it's a personal
- best and I appreciate that stalling Denise.
- They just asked me to talk briefly about -- a
- little bit about the department as well as some of
- our goals and priorities for this year and a little
- 25 bit more about how we got to where we are with the

1 Health Information Exchange Grant.

I first want to just start off by thanking HITT Advisory Board members and especially you Dr. Price for supporting the Georgia Health Information Exchange Pilot Program and just the dedication and commitment to that charge. I'm honored to represent the department and wanted to first just share with you our mission. It is access to affordable quality healthcare in our communities, responsible health planning and use of healthcare resources and healthy behaviors and healthy — and improved health outcomes.

We have about 2.2 million members that we service through the department. We were created in 1999. So it's a huge responsibility that we do not take lightly. Our initiative is in 2007 which was the (inaudible) year that Dr. Rhonda Meadows our commissioner came on board and she developed the priorities which were medical — medicaide transformation, integrity of programs and safety net, consumerism, health improvement in resolving disparities and uninsured community solutions.

Now, we're still working on those and in 2008 we've tweaked them somewhat and made some additions and those are listed on the board as well. Medicaid

transformation, financial integrity, health improvement, solutions for the uninsured, Medicaid program integrity, work force development, Peach Care for kids, program stability, the SABP evolution, consumer services and communication, and healthcare consumerism.

Of course, it's that last priority, healthcare consumerism, which is where the HITT falls. Of course, at its core, HITT is about empowering healthcare consumers to make informed healthcare decisions.

President Bush launched an initiative in 2004 to reform healthcare through the improved adoption of health information technology and empowering consumers through information. And in 2006 our governor, Sonny Perdue, issued two executive orders that created where we are today. The first order was related to creation of the HITT Advisory Board and they were charged with providing leadership for continued — coordinated effort across this great state to achieve health information exchange. And the second order was signed to encourage marketplace transparency by providing cost and quality data to consumers.

So we're here today to answer any questions that

you may have about the project. We are happy to entertain those questions. We know this will be a huge step to accomplishing the goals that have been set out for us and we are pleased with the participation and your support and your interest that you demonstrated by being here today. Without further a do you then, I'm pleased to introduce Dr. Winston Price who is the chair of the HITT Advisory Board.

DR. PRICE: Good morning. I'm certainly pleased to present to you today -- and I'm pleased with the outpouring. This is a tremendous success with respect to the initial order by the governor back in October. And obviously we recognize within the Health Information Technology Transparency Board that the success of this particular initiative would not be possible without the partnership between the government, private sector and the public.

And so this outpouring this morning of all of the various entities that are here is very encouraging. And so what I would like to do today is really just talk to you a little bit about some of the activities of the Board to give you a real sense about where we have come from and how we have transformed this particular Health Information

1 Technology Board to address some of the issues in 2 that initial order.

As you heard from Debbie earlier, the

Transparency and Technology Board developed as a

result of the executive order of our government. And
in November of 2006, the commissioner of the

department of the Department of Community Health
appointed 12 members to the HITT Board. Frequently

over the subsequent presentations by myself, and
others here as referred to this as the HITT Board.

The purpose of that Advisory Board was to advise the Department of Community Health on the best practices for the development in three aspects of this initiative. One, the electronic health records adoption in getting consumers to understand that their practitioner should be using electronic health records. Two, to address the issue of addressing a health information exchange. And third, the development of a transparency website.

In addition to those 12 members of the Advisory Board, the commissioner appointed 17 members to the HITT Advisory AD HOC Board and those members were to support the activities of the HITT Advisory Board and the Department of Community Health by providing input on their various areas of expertise.

Now, included in this particular board was the expertise in many different aspects of society, including representatives from the healthcare delivery system, the hospital organizations, individual physician practices and larger IPAs, the public health, health and human services, the Georgia Senate, medical and hospital associations, laboratories, pharmacies, dental organizations, consulting firms, legal services, foundations, and community services organizations. And so this represented truly a partnership not only of government but of the local community organizations and the healthcare industry alike.

Much of the initial thrust of this board was formed around a national agenda and that national agenda was outlined by the Nationwide Health Information Network. That says national there (Indicating) but it's Nationwide Health Information Network. Its main focus was intended to provide a secure nationwide intercomparable health information infrastructure that would connect providers, consumers, and others involved in supporting health and healthcare.

Also, to enable the health information to follow the consumer and be available for clinical decision

1 making and support appropriate use of health

2 information beyond the patient care. This basic

3 premise served as the basis of them setting their

4 goals. Their goals were eight fold.

5 One, to develop standards for that data 6 exchange, a so-called inter-operability.

Two, to improve the coordination of care and information among healthcare delivery organizations.

Three, to ensure appropriate information is available at the time and place of care. Point of service use of this system.

Four, to ensure security and protection of consumers' health information. One of the important components to any health information technology initiative regarding healthcare is to make sure that that information is safe in order to build consumer trust.

Five, to give consumers new capabilities for managing and controlling their personal health records. And many of you were involved in the issue of personalized health records or individualized health records. And part of the initiative related to that is -- it's creating some nuances for the use of that health information so that consumers can take that information with them wherever they go.

And hopefully, of those of you that heard of
Newt Gingrich talk about some of the transformation
of healthcare so that consumers need some of their
health information when they're shopping for
groceries and when they're involved in exercise and
other issues related to changing their life style to
improve their health outcomes. Quantity initiatives
set out in the goals by the National Health -Nationwide Health Information Network was looking at
those very issues.

Six, looking to reduce the risk of medical errors and support evidence-based medicine. And let me point out that evidence-based medicine has to be evidence on the entire population and so part of the framework for this is to make sure that the evidence is based on a representative group of individuals that make up the United States. And so diversity in gender and diversity in race and ethnicity until we have a better paradigm to determine individuality would be the basis of that evidence.

Obviously we recognize that reducing healthcare costs for medical errors and inefficiency, inappropriate care, and incomplete information is an important aspect to improving the healthcare industry. It is estimated that there are some 47 to

98,000 deaths related to medical errors and most of
that is related to the fact that healthcare is
provided in an environment where all of the important
information to provide the healthcare is not
available.

And then lastly to promote a more effective healthcare marketplace with greater competition, increased consumer choices, the so-called transparency in healthcare.

Now, the HITT Board decided after digesting all that information from both the national agenda as well as having presentations from a number of organizations involved in health information exchanges around the country that it would develop its own mission statement. And basically that mission statement is to provide leadership and encouragement in developing a collaborative statewide initiative that enhanced the quality, safety, and transparency of healthcare by promoting costeffective and secure adoption of information technology which ultimately improves the health of Georgia citizens.

The bylaws of this particular board set out two standing committees. One, the transparency website committee; and two, the Health Information Exchange

Committee. Those two committees were based on a very simple premise.

One, transparency based on a broad scale initiative enabling consumers to compare health service availability, quality and price so that those consumers could make informed healthcare choices.

And two, the HIE developed systems where two or more organizations that exchange data within and across naturally-occurring medical referral regions. Part of the basis of that will be explained in more detail because that is the thrust of why you're here today.

This whole board -- I might point out, this full voluntary board, including the AD HOC members since November has been meeting monthly that one and two-day retreat. And indeed, the HIE Standing Committee and the Transparency Website Committee, several of the subcommittees, have met as often as weekly via teleconference. So they're a hard working committee.

The goal of the Transparency Website Committee was to develop the consumer website and to provide consumers with that quality and cost information.

The deliverables for that particular committee was to develop and implement that transparency website and it's consumer focused and consumer friendly. And the vast task of that particular committee was to develop

1 that by early 2008.

We wanted to obtain consumer input which would be an important aspect to making sure that the site was functional for consumers and so there were direct consumer input as well as focus groups and those focus groups occurred over a six-week period from late June through July in seven counties. Those counties were Rome, Royston, Cobb County, Columbus, Savannah, Moultrie, and right here in your town, here in Macon.

Those focus groups provided some real important information with respect to what consumers wanted.

And we wanted to be sure as we built this transparency website for Georgia that it was based on the input from consumers who were going to be affected.

The last two goals of this particular committee was to make sure that the website was containing current and up-to-date information and that it was updated very frequently. Now, this has been a challenge which I'm sure those of you who have working in this particular field are aware of but we're going to use data from the state agencies, particularly the Medicaid claims data. Some of the data are coming in from hospitals and obviously with

several other components of this particular

transparency website will reach out to other

regulatory agencies that are tasked with obtaining

key data on hospitals and healthcare.

And then lastly, the oversight of the actual creation of this particular website, the programming, and the maintenance.

The resources available to this particular -- to this particular transparency committee was really to make sure that as we developed these particular components, that we used the resources available to us. And those resources were, besides the HITT Board, the dedicated staff of the Department of Community Health, particularly the health planning unit, and its IT support. I cannot say enough about the support that we received from the Department of Community Health. None -- absolutely none of the work of the HITT Board could be done without the support of the Department of Community Health and I personally wanted to thank them for all of the effort that they put in.

We also had a dedicated project manager -manager assigned to the Transparency Committee in
Diane Menahime. And AD HOC members from the board
were requested as necessary to achieve our goals.

There were several subcommittees formed within this particular committee because of the nature of the information that we hoped to place on this transparency website. Those subcommittees you see in front of you, the ancillary services, the health plan, hospital ambulatory surgery, the individual practitioner, long-term care and pharmacy. I might point out that the initial phase of the transparency website would involve the latter two, that is, pharmacy data and long-term care with the other components being phased over time.

Exchange. I'm not going to go into a lot of detail with respect to how that particular exchange relates to the pilot project. That's going to be covered by the next presenter Robert Bush. But let me give you a little overview in terms of the responsibilities of the committee with respect to that component of the Advisory Board.

Their goal was to facilitate the implementation of health information exchange statewide. Their deliverables was to create a state matching fund pilot program to promote health information exchange and to plan those two or three pilot sites.

Obviously the focus of this particular application

meeting. The matching grant funding to support that partnership would be done by this particular committee and they would have the oversight in terms of how those particular segments were factored into the granting application.

They were to develop the criteria to be used to evaluate competing proposals that were submitted and to serve as a source of state and federal regulatory information regarding the health information exchange, particularly the privacy and security issues. Their resources similar to the other committee was the resources of the health information technology Advisory Board as well as a dedicated staff from the department of community health. They also had a dedicated project manager which you heard from in the welcome, Denise Williams, and we're ever so indebted to her as well, and then AD HOC members as required from the rest of the Advisory Board.

There were subcommittees formed with respect to the health information exchange as well and those are related to communications and outreach, privacy and confidentiality and technical standards.

Now, let me digress about where this particular board is today. You'll hear in subsequent discussions about the components of the HIE

initiative. You'll also hear discussion about some
of the intricacies about the application for this
particular grant process. Let me share with you the
aspects of health information technology as it
relates to the initiative going on around the
country.

As you know, health information exchangers was a new kid on the block. Many of you have been working in that area for quite some time. But until there has been this national agenda to address health information technology, there is very little movement, particularly in the physician community, with respect to adopting health information, electronic medical records, E-prescribing and certainly not sharing the information among entities.

But in 2004 there were less than 25 health information exchangers around the country. By 2006, there are over 156 health information exchangers.

Over 26 of these are fully operational. We have heard presentations for the HITT Board from Florida, Tennessee, North Carolina, Washington state, and these continue to blossom in several other communities. Indiana also has a very robust and operational health information exchange. And we want the same quality of care, the same access to health

information technology for the citizens of Georgia and so we're going to get on that bandwagon to make sure that health information exchange is available for improving the healthcare for the citizens of Georgia.

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Many of you have the technology and so we're going to challenge you with your private projects to help foster that initiative across the state.

One of the key questions that's going to have to be answered with respect to the national agenda, particularly what goes on here in Georgia, is where is health information technology going and are there going to be winners and losers with this particular initiative? Who is going to fund it? How is it going to impact on the work force? And particularly with respect to improving quality, how is it going to be measured? Those are the challenges that are going to be befalling us as we move forward with this particular agenda in Georgia. But I can assure you, that is a fast-moving train. And as I mentioned earlier, it's a train that's going to require a partnership and a collaboration between public, private sector working along with the government. And I believe -- I truly believe that your government and your commissioner of the department of community

- 1 health are committed to making this happen for the
- 2 citizens of Georgia.
- We would hope that as we move forward that your
- 4 applications will be innovative, will be thought-
- 5 provoking, and will provide a sustainable system for
- 6 us to use as a model as we move forward for a
- 7 statewide initiative. I look forward to working with
- 8 you as I am sure that the members of the department
- 9 of community health are looking forward to working
- 10 with you.
- I thank you for your attention and I will now
- turn the program back over to our moderator and I
- believe we have a break coming up and then we will
- hear a presentation from Robert Bush. Thank you very
- much.
- 16 (Audience applauding.)
- MS. HINES: Okay. We are scheduled to take a
- 18 15-minute break. It is approximately 10:50. So we
- 19 can gather again at 5 after, and we'll start the
- 20 presentation from our HIE Standing Committee
- 21 chairperson, Mr. Robert Bush.
- 22 (Short break.)
- MR. BUSH: I can see that most people are in
- their seats. And if you could maybe wind up
- 25 conversations and get back to your tables, we'll --

we'll get us going again. Because I know that all of
us are here on a tight time schedule.

As I said, my name is Robert Bush, and -- and as explained earlier, I'm the chair of the Health Information Exchange Committee. And I made my first acquaintance with my slides this morning. So if it's a little bit rusty that's because we're just getting to know each other.

So -- but before I start, I would like to -- to say thank you to a number of people. And the pilot project grand announcements that you've been given represent a great deal of work on behalf of a large number of people. The -- the HITT Advisory Board, of course, but the Health Information Exchange Committee, our AD HOC Committee members, and DCH staff all worked very hard to try to make this happen, and to try to make it happen by this deadline.

That being said, I would like to thank a few people who took on some additional responsibilities. We had three subcommittee chairpersons, Jeffery Broka, Greg Fields, and Patty Massey, who just gave a great deal more time in order to carry out the work of those subcommittees.

And with the ever present support and leadership

of Dr. Price, we appreciate his input. And then there's one person that we all feel like greatly indebted to, and that with her arranging and organizing and just generally keeping things on track. We think that we weren't certain that we would be able to have the -- able to accomplish this without her, and that is Denise Williams Hines, who's the project manager for the HITT Committee. But it's a great pleasure to work with Ms. Hines.

But as the -- as the HITT Board, as you know, met first in November of 2006. And subsequent to that hearing, we've met monthly, and we have held several teleconferences in-between so that we've been working overtime for this period of time.

During our meetings, we heard experts present on topics that helped to delineate the value and principles that are implicated in coming up with the Health Information Exchange System. Again, we created the subcommittees, which -- in which a great deal of the work was done.

And then as a group, again, with DCH, our AD HOC Committee members, and the board, we analyzed, and evaluated, and debated issues such as privacy, limited use, and sustainability, and you'll see each of those values, among others, reflected in the grand

1 announcement.

Now, after all of that work, we enter our first step, and that is the -- the Health Information

Exchange Pilot Program, again, the reason I'm here -- here today. As most of you know, there is allocated \$900,000 in funding, which is intended to apply to you -- apply to you so that you can apply your expertise and ingenuity to helping us foster health information exchange in the State of Georgia.

Now, DCH will award matching grants to two or three organizations that are prepared to make significant investments of time, effort, and money in furthering the cause of health information exchange in our state. The programs will seek to promote the development of health information exchange systems, to promote electronic prescribing, and/or promote the adoption in electronic medical records between multiple entities across Georgia.

That is to say that you've reached the point that we've done a lot of research, we've done a lot of study. Now, we know what we know, and now we want to place it where we are. We want to give it to you, and we want you to apply.

And -- but we want you to apply your experience in your communities and to give us some answers

specific to say to Georgia, give us some input so
that we can take our next step. So we welcome your
submissions, and we greatly appreciate seeing each
and every one of you here today. This is a good

turnout.

MS. WARD: Good morning, everyone. Okay, my name is Tiffiney Ward, and I'm going to try to advance these slides. I am here for the Office of Procurement Services, and what I'll be covering today is a little bit about the actual grant that you guys have been looking at.

So we want to first talk about the overall goal. The overall goal of the grant is to facilitate the adoption of health information exchange, electronic records, and electronic prescribing for the purpose of healthcare and public health.

Two topics that I will be covering will be your eligibility, and I'll be talking about planning, implementation, eligibility of applicants, the application, and then we'll cover the organizational structure, your financial ethics of policy -- privacy, medical tips and submission, some milestones, then we'll go on to Q&A, and I'll give some more instructions in regard to Q&A.

Let's first talk about planning. Here with your

planning, we want to have an organization that will provide technical, a technical environment that is conducive to the HIE -- HIE system. As you can look through the grant. And if you haven't, I advise you to go to www.dch.ga.gov. You may pull down the grant there. But we are looking for an organization that will help make this HIE project group system work.

Implementation. The organization must be able to implement the HIE system as it is directed within that grant. So it's very important that you thoroughly read the grant so that you know whether or not your organization can supply all the necessary technical requirements.

Lastly, we are looking for applicants. We're looking for healthcare providers who have experience with electronic medical records. We're looking for healthcare providers and/or organizations who are interested in collaboration of -- with the State of Georgia and have agreed to collaborate with the exchange of health information within the state.

So what that means is that we're looking for an organization, the healthcare providers, or an organization who is looking to collaborate with another organization, a state agency, and the State of Georgia as a whole in order to see that the HIE

1 project, the pilot is a success.

Naturally, we're also looking for healthcare providers that are implementing and planning to implement E-prescribing. I think Dr. Price talked about some of the initiative of HIE, and E-prescribing is one of those, as well as electronic medical records and a few others so that we can insure the health care of the state.

Now, this goes to the applicant requirements. Your organizational structure -- in your packets it asks you to -- in your application it asks you to go into detail about any collaborators that you're going to be working with. We want to know in detail who the collaborator is, and the roles that they will play. Okay. That's going to be very important so that we can know what type of stance of information that we'll be receiving, and who will be working with us.

Also, we want to know your financial stability. This is another thing that's important because -because of the -- the -- the importance that we've
allotted hundreds of thousands dollars for this
grant, we want to ensure that those who are
participating are financially stable to see it
through. This is just the pilot. There will be more

1 to come. So we really wanted to make sure that those
2 organizations have a solid foundation. Okay.

Additionally, we'll be working with ethics and privacy. Now, those of you who work in a healthcare industry, which I'm sure all of you have touched it in some degree, you understand HIPAA regulations.

HIPAA has become very, very important. It's always been important, but it's even more essential now that we've follow all of the HIPAA regulations.

In addition to that, we want to make sure that we follow the Public Health Information Act, so we're going to make sure that we are covering all of the ethics and privacy. In your packet there is a statement of ethics that is DCH. There is also an agreement that you must sign in regards to that just so that you're assured of what DCH's stance is on ethics policy.

Now, this comes to the interesting part. As -- a person who is interested in the pilot for this grant, we ask that everyone submit a letter of intent. And with this letter of intent is simply -- as -- and as an example of the intent that's posted on two websites -- the letter of intent let's us know that you're interested in submitting a bid, or an application.

And it's just a very simple -- a simple statement. But to those persons who are interested must submit this letter, and it's due August 31st. If you do not submit a letter of intent, we will not consider that grant. That's one thing that you want to do right. And we'll talk about the milestones next.

When submitting your application -- when you're submitting your application, of course, as Dr. Price said, we want to make sure every application is innovative and thought provoking. We want to ensure that as you're submitting, you know, how you plan to accomplish this goal.

But for the logistics of it, you will submit an application to the Department of Community Health, and it will come to our procurement offices. And I ask that you please, please -- this is very important -- check our website frequently because what happens is that there'll be addendums that will be posted, and with each addendum you must sign and return it with your packet and then so we can have a complete packet. So it's -- it's very important that you check the website often.

And with that being said, let's talk about the milestones. We do know that the RFGA went out on

August 1st. We have expanded our questions and answers into a two-phase approach. What we will do is we'll have questions and answers. Questions that are submitted up until the 24th of August. We'll post an answer for those by the end of the month.

And then we'll allow you to submit questions

August 25th through September 2nd, and we'll post
those by the 14th. So that way if there are any
questions that may come up as a result of the prior
statements that have been posted out there, you'll
have your opportunity to do so.

One caveat that's very important for you to remember is that when you're submitting a question, it has to be in writing, and it must go to the issuing officer for this grant. And that person is — I'm going to give you their e-mail address, but it's also in you packet. Her name is Cordellia Vanover, and her e-mail address is cvanover@dch.ga.gov. So it's very important that you submit those questions in writing, because that is the official record for DCH. Okay.

So your letters of intent, again, are due on August 31st. Your application deadline, that's including all addendums and everything that you need to make this smooth package, is due on September 28th

at 4:00 P.M., I believe it is. And that means that

you can bring it into the office. You can courier it

to our office. But it must be in the DCH procurement

office and stamped by that 4:00 P.M. on the 28th.

We intend to award the grant on or about

November 1st. And what that means is that we'll have
a review process that we'll go through, and we'll
select the best candidate or candidates in order to
fulfill the HIE grant.

Now, what I'd like to go into is next is question/answer. And I need to give you a few brief instructions about that. When you are asking a question, and I ask that the panel that will be answering the technical questions please come forward. But when you will ask a question, because we have a Court Reporter here, I ask that you state your name and your organization prior to asking a question just so that we have a very clear record.

In addition to that, I understand that the questions that you ask here must be submitted in writing for the formal record of DCH. I know that sounds a little redundant, but this is for informational purposes, and so for our official record we ask that you submit all of your questions in writing to the e-mail address that I gave you.

1 And your questions will be posted on the website in 2 the time frame that we've allotted.

And this, again, for -- and any persons who may have difficulty pulling down the grant application on the web, we have provided just a few -- this is an awesome turnout -- but we have provided just a few copies of the grant that are at the registration table. So if you've had difficulty, we have a hard copy here for you. But the -- the number is limited I must say.

Again, any questions please submit them in writing, and now we're going to open up the doors to our question and answer. Anyone have a first question regarding to the grant. Yes, ma'am.

MS. MURPHY: My name is Kathleen Murphy, and I'm from the Cobb CSB. Our executive director is Todd Citron, AD HOC Committee. Is there a conflict of interest to which an organization that he is a member of applies for this grant opportunity?

MS. WARD: Okay, I'll answer that question.

Currently, we are looking into -- I believe we've had that question raised and we have decided to defer that question to a later time. We will send out notices to the board members as to what the official recommendation is regarding any persons who have --

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1 may have a conflict of interest.
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- MS. MURPHY: Thank you.
- MS. WARD: Yes, sir.
- 4 MR. THOMPSON: I am Herman Thompson, (inaudible)
- 5 Center. If I choose a planning grant to submit, what
- 6 can the funds be used for? Can they be used for
- 7 equipment to, you know, providing the technology
- 8 infrastructure to go forward in implementation?
- 9 MR. PRICE: I believe the application spells
- 10 out that the funding cannot be used for new equipment
- 11 to institute your -- your projects. But it certainly
- 12 could be used for the planning process, for the
- 13 project.
- 14 You know, when you're saying, equipment, are you
- talking about new hardware for your process, or new
- additions to your basic infrastructure that you have
- 17 at your company?
- 18 MR. THOMPSON: Yes.
- MR. PRICE: For instance?
- 20 MR. THOMPSON: Just, you know, if -- a new
- 21 laptop purchase, or a Tablet PC, or any number of
- things like that. Can any of it be used that would
- be going towards the implementation of (inaudible)?
- MR. PRICE: I believe not in the way the
- application process is stated.

There seems to be some discussion. You know, if

-- if your HIE that you're developing and the laptops

are for other entities that you are bringing into the

fold, there may be some leeway to allow them to

happen.

One of the things we don't want is to have individual applications come in under the guise of, well, we -- we think we can develop an HIE, but all we need is -- is the money from the Department of Community Health to buy all this equipment. And there's really no offer of terms of how we're going to develop their -- their -- their project, and they're hoping to develop things out as they get all the equipment in. That's not going to be a very innovative project, and so we probably would not.

This is not an official answer to an application if you did that. But that would not stand out as an innovative project.

MR. THOMPSON: Okay, thank you.

MR. BUSH: I just want to make a note to the same -- that part of the action does not have to be financial, so you might want to feel around some of that and the matching portion -- of your matching portion of the grant.

MR. SIMS: I'm Perry Sims with the

- 1 Department of Human Resources, Division of Mental
- 2 Health. Are there any particular rules for state
- 3 entities applying for the grant? I assume we are not
- 4 excluded.
- 5 MS. WARD: There are no rules regarding
- 6 other state agencies.
- 7 MR. VICKERS: Rick Vickers from the South
- 8 Health District. And just to elaborate on a previous
- 9 question, we talked about equipment, and I think the
- 10 example was a laptop. What we were looking at is
- 11 further enhancing our infrastructure where security
- is concerned. So if we bought hardware or software
- appliances for security purposes only.
- And also, as a secondary question. What about a
- prepackaged software application that we might have
- or could use to promote this goal?
- 17 MR. PRICE: I think new equipment to enhance
- 18 an already existing infrastructure, particularly if
- you're addressing the issues of confidentiality and
- security would be viewed in -- in a positive light,
- as well as software that is to enhance your -- your
- 22 -- your vision and admission in terms of a key named
- 23 -- your HIE. So that -- that would be allowed from
- 24 -- from my perspective.
- 25 MS. WILDER: Susan Wilder, Regional

- ${\bf 1}$ Hospital. A caveat off to that disaster recovery or
- 2 preparation for disaster recovery, would we be
- allowed to buy software, hardware to help us with
- 4 that?
- 5 And the second question once you are done.
- 6 MR. PRICE: Disaster recovery and disaster
- 7 preparedness is at the height of what the ultimate
- 8 mission exchange is -- is about in addition to
- 9 improving health care. So, yes, I'm sure that any
- 10 enhancement to your basic infrastructure addressing
- 11 those particular issues would be welcomed.
- MS. Wilder: And the second question is, do
- 13 you anticipate, of course, funding available -- any
- 14 further funds coming down the road?
- MR. PRICE: Are you a politician?
- MS. Wilder: Absolutely not.
- 17 MR. PRICE: I'm not a politician either. And
- this may be on or off the record, depending on how
- the governor's office wants to look at it. I know
- 20 the governor is -- is particularly stressed and
- 21 strapped in terms of what he had to go through just
- 22 to balance the budget in this particular fiscal year.
- And I know one of his strong concerns is to make
- sure there's enough funding in the budget to provide
- 25 health insurance for all of the citizens of Georgia,

particularly the children. If there were additional funds readily available and earmarked for this project, I'm sure that the governor would make them available to this particular project.

He's committed as well as the other governors who have signed onto this memorandum of understanding on health information technology. Many other states, as you know, have earmarked funds in the range as much as \$10 or \$15 million for the health information exchanges, transparency, and other initiatives to be rolled out across their states.

So I'm sure that there's a great interest in partnering with both the public and private sector and community based organizations to help the government supplant this initial pilot project. But don't minimize the impact of this particular initial pilot project. This is a start. This money was -- was pulled together in a matter of weeks or months to -- to allow us to do this.

And the chair of this committee, Robert Bush, had the task of making sure that that money didn't drift away onto some other process within the state. And so we're quite pleased to be here with you, and to be talking about how that -- how to gauge your application for this money.

So I'm -- I'm pleased with what I've seen from the commitment at both the government's level and from the Department of Community Health that they will try to secure as much money to -- to move this agenda forward going -- going on.

MR. BUEHLER: I would like to add a footnote to an answer to one of the previous questions about government agencies responding.

If you look at the list of eligible applicants, it is geared towards healthcare and health service providers. But among that list it specifically includes local public health departments, county health departments, or in Georgia, the counties who are organized into public health districts. So they would be a potential eligible outfit.

In addition, the announcement requires that any applicant establish at some level a partnership and demonstrate the involvement of a public health partner at either the local or state level. So public health participation can occur either as a -- as an applicant, a member of the consortium, or at some minimum level of engagement with the primary applicant.

MR. BERRY: Stephen Berry, Central Georgia
Health Network. Assuming additional funds are made

available, will they be made available to the initial

2 three winners or will they be made available

3 (inaudible).

4 MR. BUSH: That's one of the issues that I

5 had mentioned that we had some real discussion over.

6 You know, it's the sustainability.

One thing that we did work out in our -- in our conversation is that we do want to reward projects which look as if they are sustainable. And we do want to reward -- reward any solid project. And it's in our view that if you are in need of this type of project, and it is successful, you're going to be notorious above organizations that have not been there.

So without being able to say because of the vagaries of our political process that, yes, we will. I can tell you that we want something good from you, and we want to encourage you to do good. We want things that are good to be sustained.

MR. PRICE: Now, there are two words that were paramount in that -- sustainability and scalability. And so as your projects outline the ability to scale up and roll your pilot in an effective way, particularly to at risk communities and vulnerable populations. Then that would be in

your favor if -- if that may be decided that

additional funding would allow that pilot to roll out

to other communities and to other vulnerable

populations.

So -- so sustainability, yes, you can find the funding to continue your pilot project. But the key is, we're looking at innovation to be able to look at the pilot as something that we can use as a model for a statewide initiative.

Now, with that said, that means that other entities who don't receive any of the initial prepilot funding should not continue to develop their projects and their plans in terms of what they feel would allow us to provide to the citizens of the State of Georgia — the highest quality of information technology and capability.

And so when the addition -- when the additional funding becomes available, we will develop a process for bringing that funding to those entities who can -- can drive that train.

MS. DRUMMOND: Hi. Rebecca Drummond, Community
Health Works. My question is, can entities that are
not medical providers or organizations of medical
providers apply as administrators of a new initiative
that serves to collaborate -- to form a collaboration

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1 of multiple medical providers organizations and
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- 2 medical providers? Did that make sense?
- 3 MR. PRICE: Yeah, excellent. I'm going to --
- 4 I'm going to turn it over to Robert Bush. Because I
- 5 know they addressed that in their particular
- 6 committee deliberations.
- 7 MR. BUSH: Yes
- 8 MR. CESAR: Mario Cesar, with Pearlnet. I've
- 9 got a question about the -- who will own the rights
- to the health information exchange once it's selected
- 11 to -- fully selected? Who will own that system?
- MS. WARD: DCH will own that system, and
- 13 with the Advisory Board. All information that is
- 14 gathered that is public -- or that is gathered on
- behalf of DCH, DCH reserves the rights to.
- 16 UNKNOWN SPEAKER: It's not the (inaudible), is
- 17 it?
- MS. WARD: No. It's the information.
- 19 Any other questions?
- 20 MS. STANLEY: If you have a health care system
- 21 that has different corporations -- sister
- 22 corporations -- they have different governing bodies
- 23 that are owned by the same entity, would that --
- 24 would those sister corporations be considered
- 25 separate corporations?

1 MR. PRICE: For different occupations? MS. STANLEY: 2 Well, in the -- in the grant it 3 says that it needs to include two separate 4 corporations. 5 MS. WARD: The purpose of it saying that instead of having exchange, the grant does not allow 6 7 for insured company organizations to exchange information with each -- each other. It's -- the 8 9 purpose is to exchange with other organizations. 10 MR. HEIN: Charlie Hein, Reliable Health 11 Care of Rome, Georgia. It shows in the application 12 that the grant award will be considered for planning 13 and/or implementation. I've heard it mentioned 14 several times and documented here two to three or 15 more recipients. If a grant proposal includes both 16 the planning and the implementation, is there a 17 greater weight given to those types of applications? 18 MR. BUSH: I think the way -- the way to 19 think about that is that does it strengthen your 20 plan, and then it will be considered as it meets the 21 requirements of the grant. So, in other words, you 22 hit this element, this element, this element, this 23 element, then if -- if it does it in a sensible way, 24 then your -- your grant will be -- will be considered 25 in relation to that.

- 1 There's not -- there's not a formalized benefit
- 2 to addressing both sides. However, you know, the
- 3 strong proposal is the strongest proposal.
- 4 MR. PRICE: And was there an undertone in
- 5 that as to whether the proposal or not you will be
- 6 eligible for two out of three grants.
- 7 MR. HEIN: Sure.
- 8 MR. PRICE: Was that your -- no, I'm not
- 9 suggesting, but --
- 10 MR. HEIN: If -- if there's 900,000, and
- 11 there's only two that -- that are awarded, could you
- get 450 if you did both phases of it, for example?
- MR. BUSH: You can. The answer to that is
- 14 -- I apologize if I overlooked that. We are going to
- gauge the strength of the pool of applicants. And if
- 16 your project is that strong, or has that breadth, or
- has that promise, then there is the possibility that
- 18 instead of giving three grants of 300 each, we could
- 19 possibly consider enhancing another grant.
- 20 But that's as definite as I want to state it.
- 21 But I'm encouraging you to -- to create the -- the --
- the greatest breadth and strength that you can with
- your proposal.
- MR. HEIN: Thank you.
- 25 MR. BERRY: Steve Berry, with Central Georgia

Health Network again. Could I mention, we just

visited the question from the gentleman over here

about who owns the system, and the answer -- that DCH

owns the system, and the information.

My question is, I need more clarification on that. Are we saying that DCH owns the medical records that are housed in their system, and if so, what do you think the doctor reactions to that is going to be?

MR. PRICE: The philosophical answer, and I will ask Robert Bush to chime in, is the patient owns the information. Okay. That's the hallmark of any health information exchange system. And so we want consumers, number one, and we want physicians that buy into the health information technology not to feel that — that the information on their patients and the information on themselves is — is being sold, or used, or held by any other interest group.

And so what we say that's owned by the

Department of Community Health, that's from the

administrative sense in terms of who is able to -
if your entity goes belly up, or decides to go

international and -- and wants to leave the health

information arena, then the consumers and the health

industry who have vested an interest in the

information that's put into that system has a fall back to know that the Department of Community Health will then transfer that information to whatever -- whatever other health information exchange system is going to provide the care to those individuals.

That said, it's important for you to recognize that most of the health information exchanges that are doing well around the country do not allow identified information to -- to go from entity to entity without the approval of the consumer. And -- and so whatever we're talking about in terms of this health information exchange is going to follow that same premise.

In all other of the -- all of the HIPAA guidelines, all the CCR guidelines, all of the privacy and security confidentiality rules that exist for the national agenda are going to follow the same guidelines for this particular pilot project. So don't just think because it's a pilot that we're saying it's an experiment and there's going to be some ability to use this data in ways that are different from the guidelines that are established nationally.

MR. BUSH: Well, being an attorney, I'm going to inject some gray area into this. But

actually it's for a good purpose, and that is that.

This is a question that implicates the number of -
of legal concerns and -- and proprietary concerns,

and then our concerns about, you know, obviously, our

privacy and security and then also, in that the

project needs to be sustainable and somehow you've

got to make things work to get (inaudible) on your

8 part.

That being said, I would suggest that you submit the question and ask for an answer in writing, and ask for it -- make it a good detailed question because I would like to read it once you get it myself.

MS. WARD: And just to reiterate, please note that all the questions that you've asked here today, I do ask and encourage you to submit those in writing, also.

MR. GEHLOT: Ajay Gehlot from the South (inaudible) Georgia Healthcare. If we are the leading applicants, and we work with different hospitals because we have multiple locations, the hospitals may decide to apply for the grant on their own with a different project. Is that a problem?

Can we choose them as our partners for something we are thinking of applying for? Which means we are

- the leading applicant, and our partners in the
 consortium, can they apply on their own individual
- 3 projects?

- MS. WARD: That is a question that we have
 been trying to determine what road we're going to
 take on that. And the best thing I can tell you at
 this point is to submit that question in writing, and
- 8 we'll submit an official response to it.
- 9 MR. BUEHLER: One -- one thing I would like to
 10 clarify is that we as members of the Advisory Board
 11 are providing advise to the department (inaudible)
 12 and the department has the definitive say on -- on
 13 these issues.
 - If -- if my advice were asked in terms of how I would view an applicant, or if I saw two applicants that were overlapping or competing, I -- I would think that the stronger application would -- would -- would be to see people from within a region coming in together rather than competing with each other. That -- that would be the advice I would give to the department. I think that's just -- that's just logical.
 - We'd -- we'd rather see entities that -- that

 have some logical relationship with one another based

 on their -- where they are geographically

1 collaborating with each other rather than competing 2 against each other for this.

MR. PRICE: And that's outlined in the application as well. Dr. Buehler explained it very well. But in your application we're asking for letters of support from the other entity. And how would that look you writing a letter to the hospital saying, I would support them in their grant process, and them doing the same for you. It would seem as though you're not really collaborating an effort.

MR. GEHLOT: I think one of the answers is correct in a way, but that wasn't what I was intending to ask.

We are a Community Health Center. Our objectives and mission is a little different from what hospitals do (inaudible), and because of the health information exchange, there are some -- some -- some critical missions which (inaudible) the hospitals than ourselves.

But their priorities may be different in what they -- what they developing in this exchange compared to ours. So they may go and apply for something else which we then aren't even a part of. When we may apply for a different project where the hospitals may be a little part, a small part.

- 1 MR. PRICE: Right. And -- and you're quite
 2 right. For instance, if the hospital wanted to apply
 3 for the health information exchange component but no
 4 E-prescribing and your interest was E-prescribing,
 5 then we would certainly look at those as two separate
- MR. DONDEROO: Greg Donderoo from NEA. I was

 just curious whether or not there's going to be any

 notification of the interested parties to allow for

 some more communication between entities to see if

 anybody wants to join up in partnership, or you kind

 of have to hunt down everybody separately?
- 13 COURT REPORTER: What's your last name?

 14 MR. DONDEROO: DONDEROO. DONDEROO. DONDEROO.

 15 (Spelling).
 - MS. WARD: Am I to understand that you are wanting to know whether or not there will be any notification of those who submit a letter of intent?

 MR. DONDEROO: Or just people that are
- interested -- is there any communication methodology
 between everybody in the room at this point in time
 saying, yes, I'd be interested in joining up with
 different parties to see -- to allow the partnership.
- 24 This is a large project.

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initiatives.

25 Everybody's got their own specialities, but

- 1 meanwhile, we're all sitting in the dark. Is there
- 2 any portal for communication?
- 3 MR. PRICE: Yeah. I -- yeah, and this
- 4 is an unofficial answer. The strongest application
- 5 would be if all of you sat together after this
- 6 meeting and came up with one application.
- 7 MR. BUSH: That isn't to say that we
- 8 might not be able to arrange (inaudible) --
- 9 (inaudible) so I try to avoid it. But that isn't to
- say that we can't talk about listing the applicants
- on a website so that you might be able to contact
- each other. I know that's been done with other
- grants, and -- and to make it easy for you to contact
- each other. So we can discuss that and then -- and
- then submit the question in writing, to make sure you
- 16 get your response.
- MS. WARD: He's right. Any other
- 18 questions? Has everyone taken a look at the grant?
- 19 Okay. Well, I -- I really do encourage you all.
- This has been a very fruitful meeting that we've had.
- 21 And I do ask that everyone please, please submit your
- 22 questions in writing.
- Also, please read the website frequently because
- 24 addendums are posted. They can be posted daily. So
- 25 to make sure that you have the -- the latest and the

1 greatest of what's out there, I ask that you go out

there and take a look on it often.

And like I said, if you have any questions, we'll be taking two rounds of questions through the 24th. And then the next set will be through the 7th of September.

And if there are no further questions, I'll be turning back over to Ms. Hines.

MS. HINES: Okay. At this time, I want to just let everyone know once the transcript is ready, we will post it on the official DCH Website.

We're are also videotaping, so we will have the ability to be streaming video via the web. And also the presentation will be posted on the DCH website.

Again, please submit your questions in writing, and we'll have those posted by the days outlined by Tiffiney. And we are looking forward to receiving letters of intent to apply by August 30th -- 31st so we can get a feel for how many interested parties we'll have going forward.

Again, thank you very much for coming out. If you have any questions or comments or need to get questions back to us, again, submit them in writing to Cordellia Vanover. I think Tiffiney gave the web -- the e-mail address as well as that information is

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1
         posted on the DCH website.
2
              Well, if there is no further business, at this
         time, we are concluding our applicants' conference.
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         Thank you very much and safe travels to you.
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    (CONCLUDED, 11:08 A.M.)
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

GEORGIA, BUTTS COUNTY:

I, Michelle Davis, Certified Court Reporter,
State of Georgia, CERTIFY that acting in such
capacity I reported the foregoing deposition and on
the foregoing pages numbered 2 to 56 have transcribed
a true and correct transcript thereof.

FURTHER I CERTIFY that I am not counsel for nor related to any party to the captioned case nor am I interested in the event or outcome thereof.

WITNESS my hand and official seal as Certified Court Reporter, State of Georgia, Certificate Number 2572 this 15th day of August, 2007.

Michelle Davis, CCR